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"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

"Ready to Tell All," Asserts Kaber Widow

Mrs. Colavito, Accused of Having Sold Potions Placed in Slain Man's Food, Is Accused by New Witness

Medicine Deals Bared

Woman Who Helped Police Obtain Indictments Adds to Evidence of Murder

CLEVELAND, June 14.—Identification of Mrs. Erminia Colavito, indicted with Mrs. Eva Catherine Kaber and two other women on a charge of having murdered Daniel F. Kaber, as the woman who had sold "medicine" similar to that she is alleged to have sold Mrs. Kaber and which is alleged to have been placed in Kaber's food, and the declaration by Mrs. Kaber that "she is ready to tell all" were features of the murder mystery today.

Pasquale Julian today identified Mrs. Colavito as the woman who sold him several bottles of the "medicine" for \$280 to cure his brother John, who is a patient in the Newburg State hospital for the Insane. Mrs. Colavito admitted when Julian confronted her that she had sold him "medicine," according to Prosecutor Edward C. Stanton and Chief of Police Peter S. Christensen, of Lakewood.

Spirits Blamed for Aches
Pasquale Julian said that when his brother was suffering from headaches a woman friend of Mrs. Colavito told the Julian family that "spirits" had control of John, causing his illness and said that Mrs. Colavito could cure him. When Mrs. Colavito was requested to cure John's headaches she said she could cure him for \$1,000. This was more than the family would pay, and Mrs. Colavito agreed to accept and was paid \$100 on two occasions and \$80 on another by Pasquale Julian for "medicine" she furnished. Mrs. Colavito's woman friend was paid \$20 by Pasquale for directing him to Mrs. Colavito.

The city chemist, upon making a preliminary analysis, reported that the "medicine" contained poison. The analysis will be continued.

A woman, formerly a confidant of Mrs. Kaber and her mother, Mrs. Mark Brickel, to-night reported to Prosecutor Stanton and Chief Christensen said that Mrs. Kaber had told her of her anxiety to be freed from Kaber as long ago as 1914 and declared if she could not divorce him she would kill him. The woman's name was not divulged.

The woman had been gathering evidence for Chief Christensen for nearly a year. Information which she gave figured materially in Mrs. Kaber's indictment, Prosecutor Stanton said.

According to the woman, Mrs. Brickel told her that Mrs. Kaber planned to kill Kaber and his execution, but she named Mrs. Kaber, Mrs. Colavito, two men and Marian McArdle as the principals. Mrs. Brickel and Miss McArdle, mother of the daughter, daughter of Mrs. Kaber, also are under first degree murder indictments.

Fire Plot Charged
The woman said Mrs. Brickel told her that Mrs. Kaber set fire to the Kaber home while her husband was ill and that she turned to her to have the house destroyed, upon which Mrs. Kaber said to have collected fire insurance, was at the time stored in Mrs. Brickel's attic.

Mrs. Kaber, when questioned today, told Prosecutor Stanton that she realized that there no longer was any hope for her and expressed concern only for her daughter, whom she insisted was innocent.

"Anything I say now can neither help nor hurt me," Mrs. Kaber said, according to the Prosecutor. "I am willing to tell all. My husband had no part in this. She is an innocent victim of circumstances. She knew nothing of what was going on."

Mrs. Kaber will be questioned further to-morrow.

Chew Busy Man Overseas, His Witness Testifies

Defense Begins Effort to Show Accused Army Captain Was Shell Shock Victim

The trial of Captain Beverly Grayson Chew for forgery, desertion and other crimes was resumed at Governor's Island yesterday with testimony by S. L. Thomas, a Richmond, Va., real estate man and Y. M. C. A. secretary in charge of a dug-out at Raulcourt, France, when Chew was town major there.

Raulcourt was a "very active" section of the French front, the witness said, and he described Captain Chew as a "very busy man," although he was not positive that the accused officer was wounded during his service behind the lines held by the 1st Division. Captain Chew had one arm in a sling when he met him, the witness said, and he assumed that Chew had been wounded.

He saw Chew frequently at the surgeon's office, the former Y. M. C. A. official added on cross-examination, and ate at the same mess with him. The town, which was used as a rest camp by the 1st Division, was continually under fire, the witness said.

Thomas was the first witness for the defense. Mr. Leahy said he probably would have other witnesses to testify that Captain Chew was in an area subject to frequent shell fire, thereby was liable to shell shock, from which it is contended, Chew became mentally irresponsible after his return to the United States.

Haynes Urges Dry Support

Winning at Violation Means Chaos, He Warns

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 14.—"Winning at the breaking of the prohibition law will lead to chaos in all law enforcement, declared the new Prohibition Commissioner, Roy A. Haynes, in an appeal for a revival of regard for the sanctity and majesty of the law."

Commissioner Haynes's statement was the first since he took up the job. He would not discuss in detail the problems facing prohibition enforcement, but declared a general reorganization "with a view of greater efficiency, strict economy and the maximum of results" may be expected.

"Regardless of personal views, surely every good citizen will regard as imperative the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and laws to which it is fundamental," said Mr. Haynes. "Certainly every law-abiding citizen will admit that as long as these laws constitute a part of the organic law of the land they must be obeyed."

Lead Found in Dubuque

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 14.—What is believed to be the richest strike in the history of lead mining in Dubuque was made by Val Kies in the old Wilde property in the heart of the city today, when he announced the opening of a vein of lead forty feet in depth in a 160-foot shaft. The Wilde mine operations are the first in this vicinity for many years.

City Breathes New Devotion To U. S. on Birthday of Flag

Liberty Pole Dedication, Chief Feature of Celebration, Misses Gallants Flushed With Madeira Who Made Merry Around First Shaft, in June, 1766

New York "dressed up" yesterday in observance of the 144th anniversary of the adoption by Congress of the American flag. Everywhere the celebration was marked by expressions of renewed allegiance to all that the stars and stripes stand for.

Wounded soldiers from the Fox Hills hospital on Staten Island occupied places of honor at all the major functions of the day, their maimed bodies serving as living symbols of devotion to the flag. There were gatherings at City Hall, where a new Liberty pole was dedicated at Fraunce's Tavern, that once sheltered George Washington; at the Van Cortlandt mansion on the Mall in Central Park, in Fort Greene Park, in Brooklyn, and in Schiff Parkway, dedicated yesterday to the memory of Jacob H. Schiff.

Different in June, 1766
The ceremonies attending the placing of a replica of the old Liberty pole on its former site in City Hall Park were quite unlike the celebration incident to the erection of the original. Weyman's New York Gazette of June 9, 1766, thus described that affair:

"As usual the Fort Guns gave a Royal salute of 21 at 12 o'clock, [our Battery] Ones not being yet drilled," this was instantly answered by the Cannon on the Common (now City Hall Park). At One o'clock his Majesty's Ships began to play, and did it with great Spirit; all the Vessels were decorated, many Houses paid the same Compliment to the Day with Flags, Streamers, etc. and there was hardly an individual to be found who did not show a peculiar Animation. The whole Afternoon was spent with great Festivity and good Will one to the other from the First in the Administration downwards, on the Commemoration. The Evening was introduced scarce to be paralleled, by Illuminations, Fire Works, Representations of Personages, Crowns, Coat of Arms, etc. at the Front of Houses and Windows; large Bonfires were made with the proper Combustibles; and we do not hear of any Disaster or Inevitability that happened throughout the Whole; undoubtedly then our Loyalty was exhibited with the utmost Decorum.—There were some Bucks broke out early next Morning, occasioned from the effect of Madeira, but, as they all kept a head, none could overtake them; to such it would be needful to hint, that however their Transgressions may be overlooked for the present, the Pitcher seldom goes so often to the Well but comes home broke at last."

"A grand and very elegant Entertainment was prepared by Order of the principal Inhabitants at the House of Mr. George Burns, at the New York City in the Broad-way; which was honored with the presence of his Excellency the Governor, the General Military Officers, the Clergy, Gentlemen of the City, and Strangers.—It consisted of a grand Banquet, and near three hundred Dishes. The Company was very large, and being Gentlemen none can suppose any Impropriety could happen."

"Forty one toasts were drank on this occasion."

There were no toasts yesterday; there were no bucks, or at least none of them had any Madeira, and altogether it was a dry celebration. Leaving Fraunce's Tavern yesterday the procession of those participating in the Liberty pole dedication marched up Broadway, passing en route the site of that house of George Burns, where the toasts echoed—and gurgled—so many years ago.

Ancient Uniforms in Line

First came the police, mounted on better horses than ever were sent to the Colonies; next the Fire Department Band and then the Veterans' Corps of

Artillery. Some of these wore scarlet tunics and all British headbands stiffly beneath the weight of high-crowned, visored hats with cockades of red and black feathers.

The Old Guard marched, too, perspiring heroically in cream colored uniforms under their towering black bearskin shakos. There were other marchers, representing the Society of the Cincinnati, the Tammany Society, the New York Historical Society, the Sons of the Revolution.

When this procession had gathered in the west yard of City Hall before a platform erected there the Very Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins, dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, asked the blessing.

Robert Olyphant, president of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York and chairman of the ceremonies, recited a history of the Liberty pole, giving accounts of the destruction of the original and the successive poles erected on the spot.

The new shaft then was formally presented to the city by John A. Mayors, president of the New York Historical Society, which body jointly with the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York had given the pole. The Mayor, accepting the gift on behalf of the city, said:

"This shaft, emblematic of the spirit of liberty of Colonial days, will serve to recall to our minds the events and incidents which were associated with the establishment of our glorious system of free government and reinvigorate the sentiment of liberty."

As the Mayor finished the Old Guard, the Veterans' Corps and members of the New York Guard formed a circle about the pole, from the top of which there spun a burnished weather vane, in which was worked the word Liberty.

Mrs. Kathryn Bayard Montgomery took hold of the halyards. An officer cried "Present sabres!" The Fire Department Band began to play "The Star-Spangled Banner." Miss Montgomery gave a tug at the halyards.

Colors Flutter Over Throng
Then she gave another tug, assisted this time by a grinning army sergeant, and at the top of the pole a tightly rolled bundle unfurled and from the folds of the new flag there fluttered a shower of tiny flags.

As the conclusion of the anthem Mayors was driven away to other celebrations, while the City Hall Park ceremonies continued with an address by Frank B. Willis of Ohio, who occupies the seat in the United States Senate that was resigned by President Harding.

Mayor Hyman appeared at the Battery and superintended the departure of a boat load of wounded veterans, the first of many during the day, for a tour of the harbor. The Knights of Columbus and the Red Cross also provided buses in which scores of wounded men drove about the city.

On the Mall in Central Park Laura B. Prisk, known as the mother of Flag Day, presided at exercises there. The Colonial Dames celebrated a celebration at the Van Cortlandt Mansion in Van Cortlandt Park at which children of Public School No. 27, the Bronx, acted in Colonial costumes, danced minuets.

At exercises in Fort Greene Park in Brooklyn, held under the auspices of Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, No. 22, Governor Edwards of New Jersey was the orator.

the following limitations which come under the naval regulations: Articles bearing on the foreign policies of the government. Articles offensive to foreign governments.

Open discussion of war plans, proposed or approved strategic and tactical plans, or of developments in naval material not yet made public.

Continuing the order says: "Any communication intended for the public should be composed only after mature reflection, in a spirit of good taste and good humor, and in a seemly and proper manner."

"A signed copy of any article by any person in the navy on professional subjects must be in the hands of the Navy Department at the time of publication of the communication. The author will be responsible for any statements made."

Coming on Olympic
From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, June 14.—Rear Admiral Sims and Mrs. Sims are among the passengers booked to sail for New York to-morrow from Liverpool on the White Star liner Olympic. He is expected to proceed immediately to Washington to report to Secretary of the Navy Denby.

The Admiral and Mrs. Sims have social engagements for every minute almost up to the time of their departure.

LONDON, June 14 (By The Associated Press).—Admiral Sims was received by the Prince of Wales to-day at St. James's Palace.

Says Mexican Oil Is Turning To Salt Water

Shipping Board Expert Asserts 63 of 104 Wells in 40-Square Mile Area Are Dry; Others Filling

U. S. Data Withheld

Hughes Tells Porter Information at Hand Should Not Be Given to Public

WASHINGTON, June 14 (By The Associated Press).—Secretary Hughes informed Chairman Porter of the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that the government had undertaken no official investigation of the condition of Mexican oil fields and that it was not advisable to make public such information as it now possessed, "which might imply an official guaranty."

Responding to a request by resolution for a report dealing especially with declining production and its causes, Mr. Hughes transmitted a letter from Secretary Fall declaring that Interior Department information was not of the authoritative nature requisite to the formulation of a report to Congress and to the public on a question so critical as that of the prospective output of oil in Mexico.

Sixty-three Wells Cease Production
Although the State Department was unable to inform the House regarding the number of wells which had gone dry, Rear Admiral Benson, as chairman of the Shipping Board, forwarded a report by J. A. Phelan, a board expert, declaring that in the forty square-mile producing area sixty-three of the 104 wells had ceased to produce and that salt water was rapidly filling those now in operation. Mr. Phelan said that no new oil had been discovered in Mexico since 1916, "and the proved territory is in fact going into salt water."

Mr. Phelan reported that "the most serious factor in the Mexican situation is the fact that British-owned companies, the largest producers and sellers, control some of the best developed territory," and that they were "corresponding to the Mexican political demands, to the detriment of Americans."

Referring to the decline in price of Mexican crude petroleum at United Kingdom ports, Mr. Phelan said oil was being offered in the fields at 35 cents a barrel and that this was due to the activity of competing companies to drain the proved fields.

"New straws are being inserted into the pool which contain a certain amount of oil," he said, "and the day of total depletion may come at any minute."

Secretary Hughes, in referring to the various estimates of recoverable oil in the Tampico-Tuxpan fields, "the accuracy of which the department could not guarantee," said:

"It appears with respect to the subjects mentioned this department does not possess information which it would seem advisable to transmit or make public in any way which might imply an official guaranty."

"You will realize, I am sure, that it has not been possible for the diplomatic and consular officers in Mexico to undertake the kind of investigation which is an essential preliminary to an accurate and well balanced estimate of the situation. The reports on the subject, which have not been published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and which contain information not already circulated in the press are few in number and are of such a nature that it would not seem compatible with the public interest to give them general dissemination."

Denies Cut in Production
Statements that oil production in the Mexican fields had decreased were denied to-night by Herbert C. Wylie, general manager of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, and the Mexican Petroleum Company. Mr. Wylie's statement was made on suggestions of officials of the companies.

"The statement that there has been a falling off of production in the last two months is untrue," Mr. Wylie said. "It is a falling off in shipments, owing largely to the strikes. Fifty per cent of the tank steamers are not operating owing to the strike."

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Jurist Censures Denby For Attitude to Sims

NE BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 14.—Judge Joseph Clearwater, of Kingston, N. Y., speaking at the annual dinner which followed commencement exercises of Rutgers College here to-day, censured Secretary of the Navy Denby for his attitude in the controversy with Admiral Sims, Secretary of War John W. Weeks, who received an honorary degree of doctor of laws from Rutgers, was the guest of honor at the dinner.

"I am glad it is not the Secretary of War who has implied disapproval of a condemnation of this policy of murder and assassination," Judge Clearwater said. "It is a condemnation that would have been heartily approved by Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt."

"This Irish agitation is becoming a potential factor of great importance in American public life," continued Judge Clearwater, "a policy carried out by a malicious, vindictive, unscrupulous minority. Have you ever stopped to consider how dangerous this minority is becoming? The only way to meet its rapid advance is not by compromise, but by squelching it, for it cannot rule; it will ruin."

"Perhaps I should not have spoken so strongly on this subject," he concluded, "but I hold no commission from the government which can be used as a gag."

Johnston Decides His Mission Fails To Appeal to Reds

Promoter of Understanding Between Soviet and U. S. Threatens to Quit Job; Isn't Wanted, He Asserts

By Wireless to The Tribune
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.
BERLIN, June 14.—William Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, who has returned to Berlin after a futile three weeks' effort to obtain admission to Russia, is clearly nonplussed by the attitude of the Moscow government toward him, and now threatens to abandon his campaign in favor of reestablishing relations between Russia and the United States.

Reports that Johnston, Senator France and other Americans were being kept out of Russia because the Moscow government feared the nature of reports they might take home of the grave economic conditions they would find there, were strengthened by Johnston, who said he had understood such to be the case.

Discussing what he terms the "inexcusable failure" of Lenin's government to admit him to Russia, Johnston said to-day:

"Our organization of 300,000 workers has stood foremost in America in the fight on behalf of Soviet Russia. We were pioneers in the movement for a renewal of trade relations. There is now nothing that we can do except lay off of the whole business."

Johnston is convinced that the Soviet government does not want him in Russia. He believes that about the time that he, Senator France and others who have sought admission to Russia get started for home again the Moscow government will send hurried permission for him to enter Russia and express regret over the unfortunate delay in handling his application.

Johnston said he had failed to get any answer to his telegram to the Bolshevik envoy in Riga making a final request for admission. Neither has he received a reply from Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, former Red envoy in the United States, who is now in Moscow and to whom Johnston also telegraphed. Johnston's credentials were taken to Moscow from Riga by Budowski, former attaché of the Soviet bureau in New York, who promised to deliver them to Foreign Minister Tchitcherine in person and to speak to him in Johnston's behalf, but even this was unavailing.

Senator France is still here awaiting a permit and believes it eventually will arrive. He prefers to remain in Berlin, however, rather than in Riga.

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